PBS Payload Management Procedure for Tankers

[Business Name]

PBS design application number: **V[000000]**

PBS Design Approval number: **DA[0000]**

Vehicle: **[Truck and Dog]**

Document Number: **[PMP Document Reference Number]**

This document sets out the procedure to achieve compliance with the PBS Design Approval that limits maximum fill levels for a tanker. This example is based on a tanker carrying liquid such as milk or petrol in tanker compartments.

# Dangerous Goods vehicles:

**While the vehicle must be in compliance with PBS loading requirement to operate within the PBS Scheme, this does not exempt the vehicle from DG and other legislative requirements outside of the PBS Scheme.**

This template can be used as a guide to create a PBS Payload Management Procedure for a Tanker.

This template is based on a tanker carrying liquid in compartments. For different load types you’ll need to adjust this template to suit your specific case. A separate template is provided for A-Doubles carrying containers.

Add your own content where relevant, including new sections.

Sample content along with comments have been included. Delete the comments texts when the PMP is complete.

The first time you enter the name of your business in the ‘Business Name’ field it will automatically update all other instances of the field in this template.

Paste your logo into the ‘Insert Logo Here’ box in the header on this cover page and on page 2 (double-click in header to open). To increase or decrease the size of your logo, click the logo to display a box around the image and then drag a sizing handle from a corner of the box away from or toward the centre. Adding your logo is optional.

\*\*\* Delete this text box before printing. \*\*\*

# Declaration

**Training in this procedure will be provided to all personnel involved in loading and operation of the vehicle.**

**Tankers with unknown fill levels will not be transported in this PBS combination.**

**The drivers must keep a copy of this procedure along with the PBS Vehicle Approval in their possession and be able to produce these documents for inspection by compliance officers.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Signed: |  | Date: |  |
| **Name:** |  | **Position:** |  |

# Instructions

1. Establish the maximum fill height, level or capacity.
2. Provide loading instructions to comply.

**Tankers with unknown fill levels must not be transported on this PBS combination when fill level restrictions exist.**

# PBS Fill Level

The Fill Level requirement is taken directly from the PBS Design Approval.

PBS fill levels can be controlled / restricted in a number of ways; by the volume in litres and the type of liquid carried (SG - Specific Gravity) or percentage filled of the tank / compartment.

Copy the fill levels table/operating condition from your PBS Design Approval. Please contact your PBS Certifier if you don’t have access to that information. Below are examples of common types of fill levels tables and conditions.

Example 1:

Compartment fill levels must not exceed:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Truck | | Trailer | |
| Comp. No | Payload (L) | SG (DG) | Payload (L) | SG (DG) |
| 1 | 0 | 0.84 | 6000 | 0.84 |
| 2 | 5746 | 6630 |
| 3 | 4730 | 7150 |
| 4 | 2637 | 8300 |
| 5 | 0 | NA |

Example 2:

Barrel fill levels in each compartment must be greater than 80% (up to safe fill level as specified by Australian Standards) or less than 15%.

Example 3:

Compartment fill levels must be greater than 80% (up to safe fill levels) or less than 15%. It is not permitted to operate with fill levels that are above 15% but below 80% on any compartment.

# Loading Instructions

The PBS Payload Management Procedure must lay out how payload compliance will be achieved or how other procedures achieve this.

There can be multiple ways in which the fill level is managed. In this section describe how the fill process is managed, for example:

• Volume is controlled via the use of a flow meter.

• Volume is controlled by using the known mass of the product and use of a weigh gauge. In this case it is useful to calculate the volume of the product relative to the mass.

For Fill Levels specified in Examples 2 and 3, it is useful to include a table with the target volume in each compartment. For example, a compartment with the maximum safe fill level of 6000 litres, the target liquid volume is up to 900 litres (15%) or above 4800 litres and up to the safe fill level (greater than 80%).

For DG vehicles, regulated consignment, loading and unloading documents (as named and accepted by state and territory DG Authorities) may form evidence of compliance with PBS loading requirement.

When loading, you must ensure compliance with the maximum axle load masses as well as the total mass.

# Definitions

**DG (Dangerous Goods)** - substances that are corrosive, flammable, combustible, explosive, oxidising or water-reactive or have other hazardous properties as defined in the DG Code.

**SG (Specific Gravity)** - the ratio of the density of the carried substance compared to the density of water. The specific gravity will vary between products, influencing the volume of the product that can be carried.

**GML** – General Mass Limits

**CML** – Concessional Mass Limits

**HML** – Higher Mass Limits

**QML** – Quad Axle Mass Limits

**TCM** – Total Combination Mass